CHINA WEEKLY
REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The Kuomintang's last stand

TAIWAN PROVINCE

NEW LIFE IN THE TEMPLES

ALFRED KIANG

CONSULATE LAND QUESTION

A PEKING REPORT

EDITORIALS:

RECOGNITION OF VIETNAM

FLOOD CONTROL CAMPAIGN

FEBRUARY 11, 1950 JMP 4,000

上海中正東路一六〇號密勒氏評論報發行
上海香港路一一七號美豐印務有限公司承印

LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

MALAYAN REACTION

To The Editor:

The Malayan Chinese greeted with great interest the British announcement in London that Britain was according full recognition to the new Chinese People's Republic.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner General for Southeast Asia, in a broadcast from Radio Malaya on January 6, stated that recognition of China did not involve approval of a government's politics; it merely acknowledged that the government concerned had effective control over its people.

"The Communists in Malaya," Mr. MacDonald said, "are a different proposition altogether. Mao Tze-tung can claim to represent the Chinese people; but the Communist leaders here can make no claim whatever to represent the people of Malaya."

Mr. MacDonald said that recognition of China did not involve any slackening in hostility here to Malayan Communists.

Following the news of British recognition, many Chinese Associations announced that they were planning and organizing, subject to police approval, a gigantic rally to mark recognition of the new Chinese Government.

Mr. Yap Pheng Geck, a leader of the Chinese Community, declared that in spite of its present political ideologies, China has a great part to play in world affairs, and Britain's recognition of the new Peking regime is regarded by Malayan Chinese as "good diplomacy."

Mr. Tan Lark Sai, president of the Singapore Hokkian Association, said. "This is a happy day for the Chinese people."

The Straits Times, one of the leading English newspapers in Singapore, in an editorial on January 7, said: "It is parochial but natural in Malayan minds to think first of the effects upon this country of the recognition of Mao Tze-tung's government by Britain. . . .

"It is useless to pretend that the presence of 15,000,000 Chinese in Southeast Asia does not create a problem which is unique in the whole global range of the cold war. It is true that the vast majority are not Communists, but are, on the contrary, among the most devoted adherents of the philosophy of private enterprise and of the right of the business man to take his profit in fair trading that are to be found in the world today. Nevertheless, these overseas Chinese have been bitterly disillusioned by the Kuomintang government; they are hearing unexpectedly encouraging reports of the extent to which the Communist regime is permitting private trading; and they are prepared to accept the government in Peking as the recognized national government of China, without at the same time accepting its ideology. . . .

"The Kuomintang government maintained a consul-general in Singapore and consuls in Malacca, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Penang, the number of consulates on the mainland having been increased since the war. With normal diplomatic relations established between the British Government and the Peking Government, the latter will be entitled to take over these consular posts in Malaya and appoint their own nominees. This change may not be made all at once, since the Chinese Communists have not had time to train a diplomatic and consular corps of their own, but we may be sure that the new government of China will attach even greater importance to these consular posts in Malaya (and to all others in Southeast Asia) than the Kuomintang government did, and will staff them with adherents of their own Marxian creed as soon as they can. That means that we must expect to see Communist consuls in Malayan towns at a time when there are Communist bandits in the Malayan jungle (and for the most part of the same nationality). It will be a fantastic situation."

YEN-CHUNGFAH

Singapore
January 10, 1950

PEKING STUDENTS

To The Editor:

Before the liberation students could not always study in safety. Freedom of speech was almost unheard of. The school kept a watchful eye on every student. Spies who possessed weapons could beat up the students whenever it pleased them to do so. On April 9, 1948 in a single night, seven students were almost beaten to death. To criticize the activities of the spies or the backwardness of a society which permitted such activities would almost certainly result in arrest. To criticize the acts of the government was absolutely prohibited. We students were caged in a most uncomfortable iron house and were not supposed to know anything. We lived in terror. We longed for liberation, the sooner the better for us.

After the liberation of Peking, a large number of progressive students joined the local government to help in the take-over activities. Others went south to help the PLA liberate the people who had been looking forward to liberation for many years.

During the period beginning with liberation up to the commencement of the fall semester in 1949, many changes took place, resulting in an altered attitude and thinking habits of the students who now realized that the only thing that mattered was to "serve the people" and "to work hard."

When in October school began, the Communists and members of the Youth League began to lead in discussions. The students were very impressed by their inspiring leadership and the way they encouraged everyone to study diligently and thoroughly. The students were also moved by their spirit of self-sacrifice, their enthusiasm and their good character.

Shortly afterwards the Students' League was formed. It is based on the People's democratic centralized system. Its principal duties are to lead the students in their political training and to find ways and means to improve study methods. All universities and middle schools here devote three hours a week to politics. Many small groups have been formed. Each group contains from six to 12 persons. The Students' League helps the small groups with their discussions. In universities the political study committee is well organized. If there is a problem which cannot be solved by the small group, it is sent to the Committee. The small groups contain professors, instructors, teachers and students. In fact we have adopted a teaching system in these groups whereby teachers teach students and students teach teachers. Everyone helps. No barriers exist between any of the group.

Each university has organized an "Improving Committee" for lessons. There is a Central Committee leading directly to the government, the Educational Bureau. The former contains all teachers and professors and the latter the progressive professors of every university. If you have an idea, you may write to them and you will promptly receive an answer. The system is being improved constantly and systematically. Knowledge is no longer a private matter. Collectivism is being taught. If we want to establish a New China, just being formally educated is not enough. One should help others to become educated too. Both teaching and studying are important for teachers. Incorrect attitudes toward learning are being corrected. Many a student has stated that he used to study blindly without any purpose except to be able to make a living. Now such students know better and they have changed their attitude and are thinking of the people. What one has comes from the people. So as soon as there is a holiday the university students go into the countryside to explain our

(Continued on Page 178)

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. Powell
(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1947)

John W. Powell, *Editor & Publisher*

Editors

Mary Barrett
Rose Yardumian
Alun Falconer

Contributing Editors

William Berges	Chiang Pi-hou
Tong Chun-cho	Lin Wo-chiang
Chen Fu-sheng	Hugh Deane
Mark M. Lu	Duncan C. Lee
Galahad Wood	T. P. King
Julian Schuman	Shen Chien-tu
C. Y. W. Meng	Betty C. Chang

Fang Fu-an, *Financial Editor*
F. K. Chao, *Business Manager*
Chen Pang-cheng, *Circulation Mgr.*

Index February 11, 1950

Editorials

Recognition of Vietnam 166
Flood Control Campaign 166

Special Articles

Consulate Land Question 168
Taiwan Province 170
Acheson Refuted 171
New Life in the Temples 173

Departments

Letters from the People 165
25 Years Ago 167
Week's Business 169
News of the Week 175
Chinese Press Opinion 176
Articles of Interest 178
English Lesson .....Back Cover

Subscription

Shanghai and China Outports

3 months
JMP52,000, including postage

6 months
JMP100,000, including postage

U.S.A., other Foreign Countries

6 months	*1 year*
US $5.00	US$9.00

Price per copy: JMP 4,000

STUDENT RATES

Shanghai and China Outports

3 months
JMP42,000, including postage

All mail rates are subject to change in accordance with postal changes.

Telephone: 14772

Cable Address: "Reviewing" Shanghai

Published at 160 Chung Cheng Road (Eastern), Shanghai (0), China, by Millard Publishing Company, Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A. Printed by Millington Limited, 117 Hongkong Road, Shanghai, China.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of *The China Weekly Review* are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 116 Shanghai, Saturday, February 11, 1950 No. 11

RECOGNITION OF VIETNAM

THE recognition of the Republic of Vietnam by China, the Soviet Union and a number of other countries has touched off another "crisis" in the capitals of Western Europe. French, British and other official spokesmen have been busy proclaiming that this is another example of the disruptive and unpeaceful actions of "the communists."

According to latest press reports reaching Shanghai, France is continuing with her plans for setting up a puppet regime in Indo-China headed by the discredited ex-emperor of Annam, Bao Dai. It is also reported that both Britain and the United States are making preparations for early recognition of this regime.

The position of the French, of course, is quite clear. Indo-China has long been a French colony and the present Paris government, like all previous ones, is determined that it shall remain so for as long as possible. Thus, the setting up of the Bao Dai puppet regime was merely another maneuver, designed to give the appearance of a change but in fact maintaining all essential powers in French hands.

Indicative of this is the fact that until China, the Soviet Union and various other People's governments recognized the government of Dr. Ho Chi Minh, there was little indication that even France's allies in the cold war were planning early recognition of the Bao Dai facade. India's Nehru said that he wasn't sure that the Bao Dai regime was a "real" government since he was doubtful if the French had actually turned over the reigns of government to Bao Dai.

However, now that Ho Chi Minh's government, which may be considered a government in all senses of the word, has been recognized by a number of "eastern" countries, it appears that the "west" has decided to recognize the Bao Dai puppet regime merely as a move of opposition.

While the Bao Dai clique can claim no popular following and cannot even prove that the French colonial administration in Indo-China is prepared to allow it any major degree of independence, the provisional Democratic Republic of Vietnam was established on September 21, 1945, and at that time was in control of virtually the entire country. On January 6, 1946, general elections took place throughout the country, with approximately 90 percent of the adult population voting. In this election 300 deputies were named to the National Assembly, the governing body.

In addition to resisting French aggression, spearheaded by the French Foreign Legion, the Vietnam Republic has carried out numerous internal reforms, such as promoting literacy and improving the livelihood of the workers and peasants.

There can be no doubt but what Dr. Ho Chih Minh's government fulfills all the requirements necessary for recognition. The action of China and the other countries which have accorded this recognition merely reflects their cognizance of the facts of the situation, while the action of the French, in persisting in holding up a much tattered ex-emperor as puppet, and of the western powers in supporting this French maneuver demonstrates to the peoples of Asia that colonialism is not yet dead.

FLOOD CONTROL CAMPAIGN

ACCORDING to press reports and accounts of travellers coming to Shanghai from the interior, this winter's drive to dredge rivers, strengthen embankments, dig canals and in other ways prepare for the spring floods has reached such a gigantic stage that it overshadows any public works projects undertaken during the present century.

Conservative estimates place the total number of people engaged in various aspects of this work at close to 2,000,000. Some observers have pointed out that not only does this campaign contrast strongly with the days of the KMT when the peasants spent the winter "hoping" or "praying" that the next spring floods would be neither too big nor too small, but that it is doubtful if so many people were ever mobilized at one time before except in a few specific instances, such as when the Great Wall was built.

However, unlike the large irrigation or construction projects of the past, this winter's campaign is spread from one end of China to the other and is part of a nation-wide, long-range plan aiming at flood control, as its primary objective, but also at extending the country's irrigation systems and improving the network of internal waterways.

Reforestation and other primary methods of controlling floods at their source are an integral part of the project and hardly a week passes without some report appearing of the work being done in these lines in one part of the country or another. Also, the extensive irrigation schemes being launched will serve the double purpose of bringing more land under cultivation and of reducing the flow of a number of rivers during the spring and summer flood season.

However, the main emphasis is on dike and canal construction, since these are the most immediate methods of combatting the flood threat. Dike repair is particularly urgent because years of KMT neglect has resulted in the partial or total washing away of many existing embankments, while during the fighting in recent years the KMT commanders frequently destroyed dikes in an effort to hamper the advance of the PLA.

In the north Kiangsu and north Anhwei regions alone more than 1,000,000 peasants are now working from morning to night heightening and broadening dikes along the Yangtze and Hwai rivers and cutting mammoth canals to divert the courses of various smaller rivers and other streams.

Along the northern bank of the Yangtze some 20,000,000 cubic meters of earth are being transported to fill in the trenches and foxholes dug by the KMT troops in the dikes. North of the river to the coast 250,000 men are cutting a canal through which the Yi River will flow across the flat plain of north Kiangsu into the Yellow sea. The completion of this canal—200 kilometers long—will shift the lower course of the Yi River 50 kilometers northwards and bring close to 2,500,000 acres of flood-devastated farm land permanently under cultivation. The cost of this canal is set at 100,000 tons of grain, but the yearly crop expected to be harvested from the reclaimed land is estimated at more than 300,000 tons.

To the north of the Yi River a similar project is underway which, when completed, will divert the course of the Shu River through a 120-kilometer canal directly to the sea.

In these areas, as well as in other places where conservation work is underway, large numbers of soldiers are lending a hand. In Sinkiang, it is reported, one unit of the PLA is at work on a project designed to irrigate 8,000 acres of desert land, while the total area of land to be brought under cultivation by the troops stationed in the province is put at 100,000 acres. In Kansu province troops are now at work repairing and extending six canals which will bring an additional 60,000 acres of dry land under irrigation. In south Shensi province soldiers are reclaiming 6,000 acres of waste land, while troops stationed in Suiyuan province have laid plans for bringing 23,000 acres under cultivation.

In all of these areas one of the most striking aspects of the work is that it is being accomplished by voluntary mass effort, secured through propaganda which convinces the farmers that the work is in their own interests. In addition to the paid laborers, in many cases victims of flood and famine, many unpaid volunteers are on the job. In north Anhwei, for instance, where 350,000 men are engaged in dike repair along the Yangtze and Hwei rivers, it is reported that large numbers of volunteers from the cities and towns have turned out to aid the government technicians directing the work. These volunteers include such groups as medical workers, school teachers, students and intellectuals who provide medical care and cultural amenities for the workmen. It is reported that teachers and students have supplied an "added attraction" by organizing literacy classes among the workers, with impromptu study periods sandwiched into rest or other free periods.

* * *

THE significance of this nation-wide reclamation campaign during the dry winter months can scarcely be appreciated unless one remembers the droughts and floods which have left a trail of death and desolation almost yearly for the past several decades. Scarcely a spring has passed without appeals being made in various foreign countries for funds to aid refugees from flood or drought in one or more sections of China, while during the recent post-war years huge quantities of UNRRA, ECA or other types of foreign governmental relief supplies have been earmarked for aiding such refugees. For the first time in many, many years the problem is being tackled realistically and energetically at its source by the use of preventive measures. The distinction between this method and the past one of applying palliatives in the form of corruption-ridden relief projects after the disaster cannot be missed.

25 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

China's Returned Students

February 7, 1925

A returned student after a stay of years abroad is more or less ignorant of the existing conditions at home. Usually, it takes another number of years to orientalize him from his already acquired American ways. Oft-times he disdains his old country. Now, the lamentable state of things is he never thinks of reconstructing it himself, and lets the incumbency fall upon somebody else. When asked how to conduct a certain institution, he would say: "While I was in the States, people there do it in such and such a way." But he is entirely at a loss to see that he is in China, and that such a way does not apply. Hence we must think of some other way to suit our purpose. . . .

So the dispensability of going abroad is plain to every responsible man. In the future I most sincerely hope that the students will not look upon going abroad as their ultimate destination.

From: "China's Returned Students" by Tsao Lien-en

First West China University for Women

The first girls ever to start a university course in Western China entered as students in the West China University in September when a class of eight were received. This College for Women is the only institution above high school grade for women west of Nanking. When one realizes that the journey from Nanking to Chengtu requires more than three weeks continuous travel, one appreciates the tremendous thing that happened when Dr. Beech and Dean Alice Brethorst received these girls into that school of romance, for such that University has ever been.

10 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

Japanese Troops Mutiny

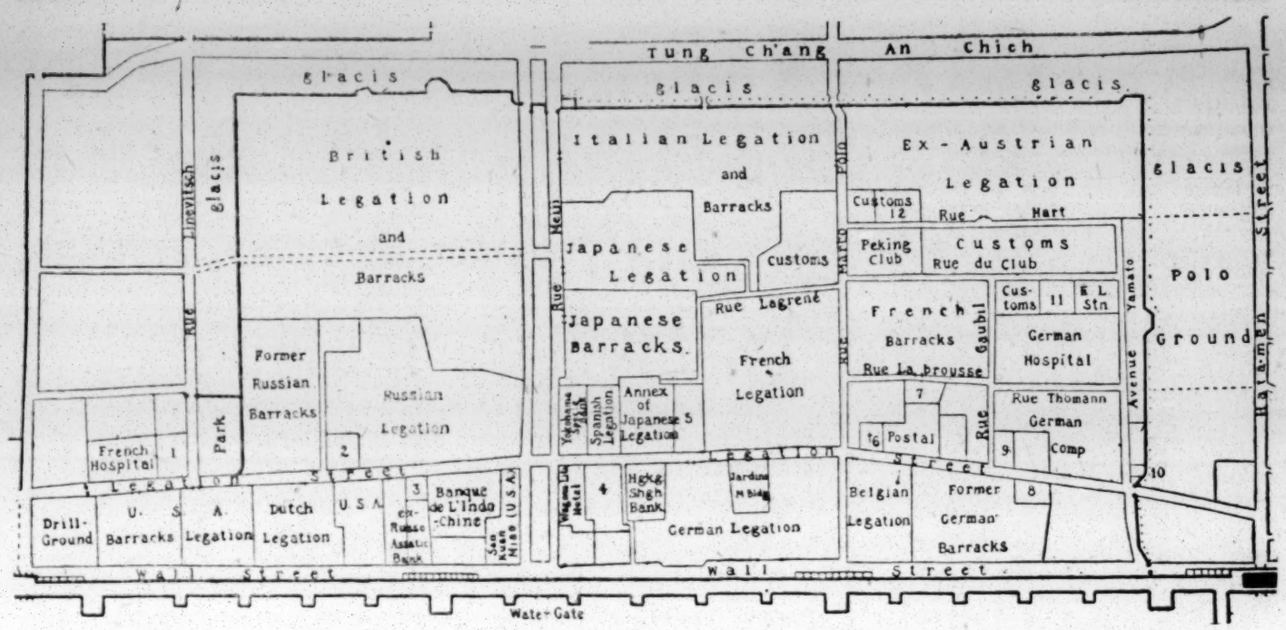
February 10, 1940

Certain Japanese Army units in Canton mutinied on January 27 aud fought loyal Japanese troops throughout the day before the outbreak was suppressed, the Central Daily News in Chungking reported on February 4 according to United Press. The rebellious soldiers, it was claimed, wanted the war ended and casualties were heavy on both sides before they were brought under control.

Fighting in Kwangsi

With comparative quiet reigning on the eastern Chekiang front, where Japanese troops, late in January, succeeded in capturing Siaoshan, across the Chientang River from Hangchow, major news in the Sino-Japanese war is now coming out of southern Kwangsi where large Chinese and Japanese forces are locked in a battle upon which appears to depend the success or failure of the Japanese campaign in the southwestern province.

The newest campaign, which followed a long period of relatively minor engagements, was launched by Japanese forces in southeastern Kiangsi on January 30, according to an announcement by the Canton headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China, describing it as "a decisive campaign on a scale unprecedented in South China."



This drawing of the Diplomatic Quarter, taken from Arlington and Lewisohn's book, "In Search Of Old Peking," shows the locations of the various legations and barracks grounds in 1935. The US barracks and legation property are at the lower left, while two other pieces of American-held property, including San Gwan Miao, are shown between the US legation and the Water Gate. Other locations, indicated by numbers are: 1) Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 2) Former offices of Chinese Eastern Railway, 3) National City Bank of New York, 4) Banque Franco-Chinoise, 5) Chinese Postoffice, 6) Catholic Church, 7) French Club, 8) German Club, 9, Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, 10) Police Station, 11) Portuguese Legation, 12) Danish Legation. Of the establishment of the Quarter, the authors say: "After 1900, by the terms of the peace treaty, the so-called Protocol of 1901, a definite area was fixed within which all Chinese public buildings and the few still remaining private houses were razed to the ground, and the land divided up among the various foreign governments and a small number of foreign firms."

A Peking Report of the Consulate Property Dispute

On January 14 the Central People's Government took possession of the former military barracks property in Peking of the United States, Holland and France. All three foreign powers are understood to have lodged protests with the Peking authorities, claiming that the lands in question were held by treaty rights.

In an effort to collect as much information as possible regarding the history of this piece of property, the editors wrote to a reader in Peking, asking for further details regarding the circumstances surrounding the original acquisition of the property in question, the terms under which the American government claimed ownership and so on.

Here is his reply:

On September 7, 1901, following the Boxer Uprising, 11 nations signed a Final Protocol with China. Among its provisions was a clause granting to the signatories, as a group, what became known as the Diplomatic or Legation Quarter. A later protocol divided the Quarter into territories for the respective nations. The Protocol also gave the signatories the right to station troops in the Quarter, and to prohibit the right of entry to all Chinese.

Barracks Made Separate

From the beginning, the barracks in which the troops were housed were treated as separate and apart from the diplomatic offices and residences of those signatory nations which maintained troops. In the American section, a wall separates the barracks grounds from the former consulate. Local historians point out that in the case of the British, their barracks were administered by the War Office, and their legation by the Foreign Office. It is presumed that a similar situation prevailed with regard to the Americans. That is, the barracks were not administered by the State Department, but by the Marine Corps.

In 1927 an interesting incident occurred, which illustrates what a clear demarcation the signatories drew between their diplomatic and barracks property. Chang Tso-lin, warlord ruler of Manchuria who was at that time also in control of Peking, asked and received special permission from the foreign powers administering the Quarter to enter the Quarter and raid the barracks of the Soviet legation. Chang's men claimed to have unearthed records during the raid which "proved" the close connection between the Chinese Communists and the Soviet Union.

However, the important thing is that the foreign diplomatic officials in Peking consented to the search of only the Russian barracks property, but refused permission to search the Russian legation. Actually, during the raid the Quarter's military forces were drawn up in front of the Soviet legation to prevent Chang Tso-lin's men from entering it. Incidentally, the Soviet Union relinquished all its extraterritorial rights in China in 1919 and since that date has leased the old Russian Czarist barracks property from the Chinese government.

It is interesting in this connection to examine the reaction of some of the foreign powers which relinquished their extraterritorial rights through treaties signed with the old KMT government in recent years. The British have never used their barracks since the signing of their treaty. The buildings are empty and all dilapidated today. The KMT flatly refused to return to Italy, which was both an enemy and a co-belligerent, the former Italian barracks grounds following the conclusion of the war, although the legation property was returned. Moreover, the KMT made several unsuccessful attempts to take back the British barracks. The American barracks were never used for diplomatic purposes before the treaty of 1943 by which the US gave up its extraterritorial privileges. After the war they were used for various purposes, being put at the disposal of the American military forces connected with Executive Headquarters during the Marshall mediation period and later used by the American Army Language School. It was only within the last two years that the premises were redecorated and used as consulate offices and residences.

Sino-US Treaty of 1943

The first paragraph of this treaty reads as follows: "The Government of the United States of America considers that the Final Protocol concluded at Peking on September 7, 1901, between the Chinese Government and other governments, including the Government of the United States of America, should be terminated and agrees that the rights accorded to the Government of the United States of America under that Protocol and under agreements supplementary thereto shall cease."

This is a complete surrender of all American rights, technically, even including the land on which were located the American legation buildings and residences. Obviously to preserve the rights to the property where diplomatic personnel worked and were housed, the last paragraph of the same article reads: "The

Government of the Republic of China hereby accords to the Government of the United States of America a continued right to use for official purposes the land which has been allocated to the Government of the United States of America in the Diplomatic Quarter in Peking, on parts of which are located buildings belonging to the Government of the United States of America." This paragraph is undoubtedly the one on which a State Department spokesman based America's claim that the Treaty of 1943 confirms the American right to the barracks property obtained in 1901.

However, the preamble to the 1943 treaty indicated that the US realized the unfairness of the 1901 treaty. The preamble states that this treaty, signbetween "equal and sovereign nations" is "for the purpose of adjusting matters. . . ." What matters? In the Diplomatic Quarter, certainly, the land seized for stationing troops, was in contravention of China's sovereignty. This was never a "right" or an "official purpose," but rather an unjust imposition under an unequal treaty. Therefore, the land accorded by China for use under "continued right for official purposes" cannot be construed to mean the barracks land. One cannot continue rights which, admittedly, never existed. The entire purpose of the 1943 treaty was to relinquish "rights" to which America was admitting she was not entitled. It is inconceivable that the parties intended in the same treaty, in fact in the very same article, to reassert those "rights." Yet that is exactly what the State Department is claiming. Even if such reasoning were possible, the effect would be to incorporate in the 1943 treaty one of the very provisions which made the Protocol objectionable.

Such an interpretation alone would make the 1943 treaty an unequal treaty, and therefore counter to the Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council. From this viewpoint, the retention of the barracks land would be deemed illegal by the People's Government in any event.

Details of Transfer

The Americans were given a week's notice but did nothing until the last moment. They then requested and got an additional day. Consul-General Clubb has privately stated that the Peking officials were very courteous. They have indicated that compensation will be paid for the buildings on the barracks grounds. The consulate offices were moved by a commercial moving company. There were only three families living in the old barracks and they have now moved into other quarters owned by the consulate. About the same situation prevailed in regard to office workers in the old barracks. There were only a few and they moved to other offices.

So far as area is concerned, the barracks ground is only about one-half the size of the untouched Legation. Besides, the United States also owns San Gwan Miao, which is enormous, and, I understand, the empty National City Bank ground, all under the Boxer Protocol. There absolutely is no crowding of US personnel. In fact, even with the loss of the old barracks property, there is still more space available for both office and living quarters than the consulate requires.

Britain's Position

England's problem, it is reported, will be discussed after recognition is formalized with her ambassador. My guess is that after the British formally acknowledge that she has no right to the barracks property, it will be leased to her for a nominal sum. The other Boxer signatories, aside from the French, Dutch, Italians and Russians, either never had barracks, or, like Japan, lost them as enemy property.

I cannot give you exact figures on the space shortage situation in Peking, but it is acute. Plans are being considered to erect government buildings west of the city, but that will take time and right now the crowding of government offices into poor buildings is heavy. The government is buying or leasing considerable property, but this year is a special economy year, so it is thought that not much more property can be bought or rented.

The Week's Business

Fractional increases on markets; remittances resumed with Hongkong, Singapore and other South Seas points; state trading companies extend further aid to industries.

THE week under review witnessed relatively steady financial and commodity markets. Commodity prices from February 2 to 8 registered daily fractional increases. The rate of the parity deposit unit moved up from JMP4,819 to JMP5,348, an increase of some 12 percent for the week. The average wholesale commodity price index for the week from January 29 to February 4 was 21,094, representing an increase of 6.5 percent over the previous week.

The rise in these figures was attributed to fluctuations and adjustments in the quotations of commodities other than rice. With large shipments of foodstuffs and raw cotton to Shanghai, the local state organs are well in a position to control the market. According to statistics compiled by the East China Food Bureau, an average of 40,000 piculs (around 6,000,000 catties) of rice has been arriving in Shanghai daily since January 21. Rice from the Northeast has also been flowing to Shanghai. During the week the Shanghai Food Corporation sold more than 100,000 piculs of rice in the market.

In the financial market the money situation grew slightly tight by Wednesday in view of the approach of the lunar New Year. On February 6, one local financial house, the Yee Feng Commercial Bank, was suspended by order of the East China Branch of the People's Bank for failure to settle an account of JMP112,000,000 at the Clearing House.

Following the recent boost of the foreign exchange rates by 10 percent, conversion of foreign currency notes at the Bank of China and the volume of inflow of overseas remittances from abroad have both shown considerable increases. With a view to facilitating overseas Chinese in remitting their money to dependents here, the Bank of China resumed remittance services with Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Hongkong during the last week.

At the same time, the state trading organs have intensified the collection of their products so as to maintain the proper exchange ratio between industrial and agricultural products. During the week ending February 4, local state trading organs bought JMP10,000,000,000 worth of goods from local factories.

In its aid to local textile mills, the Shanghai Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth Corporation recently rationed the fifth batch of emergency cotton, totalling 50,000 piculs, to local cotton mills. The ratio of exchange between cotton yarn and raw cotton was set at 560 catties of cotton for one piece of grade A 20's yarn. This ratio was favorable to local mills, as at the time when it was set the market prices averaged only 500 catties of cotton for one piece of cotton yarn.

The state trading companies also placed advance orders with other local industrial plants, furnishing them with circulating capital. The Shanghai Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth Corporation on February 7 commissioned nine local mills to weave around 50,000 bolts of cloth for the Government.

On February 1, the State Administrative Council of the Central People's Government promulgated detailed measures governing tax administration in the whole country, intensifying and unifying the taxation system.

According to recent information emanating from local import and export circles, some 35,000 tons of import supplies have been brought to Tsingtao since November last year, and are now in Tsingtao godowns. These supplies consist mainly of chemical raw materials, fuel oils, hardware, raw cotton, crude rubber and newsprint. More than 70 percent of the goods is destined for Shanghai.

Quotations

Following is a listing of representative commodity prices for the past week:

	Feb. 1 JMP	Feb. 8 JMP
Parity Unit	4,819	5,348
US Dollar (note)	22,500	27,000
20's yarn	4,600,000	5,300,000
12-lb. cloth	194,000	241,167
Rice, 1st grade	260,000	275,000
Peanut oil	430,000	480,000
Coal briquette	26,000	28,600

TAIWAN PROVINCE

China's rich island province, long a subject for covetous eyes, continues to suffer from oppressive rule as the KMT prepares for its last stand.

A YEAR ago Taiwan figured in the news as the possible site of the Kuomintang's final retreat on Chinese soil. Today it has become just that and the questions concerning it loom more and more in the world's eye. Can it be taken by the PLA and just what are America's plans regarding this "bastion?"

Militarily, it needs no soothsayer to predict that the KMT's prospects of holding out against the PLA are about as bright as were their chances of holding on to any portion of the China mainland, where, in the past six months they have been divested of their last strongholds. Regarding American policy with respect to Taiwan, a perusal of official statements since the beginning of the year leads the observer to the conclusion that at best it is somewhat confused and has become one of Washington's important political footballs.

Larger Than Holland

Taiwan, a little larger than Holland, is 13,807 square miles in area and stretches from north to south, the distance from its northernmost point to its southern promontory being 249 miles and, from east to west at the broadest part 93 miles. Geographically, the island is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer with a tropical climate and vegetation. It lies halfway between Shanghai and Hongkong and halfway between Tokyo and southern Indo-China.

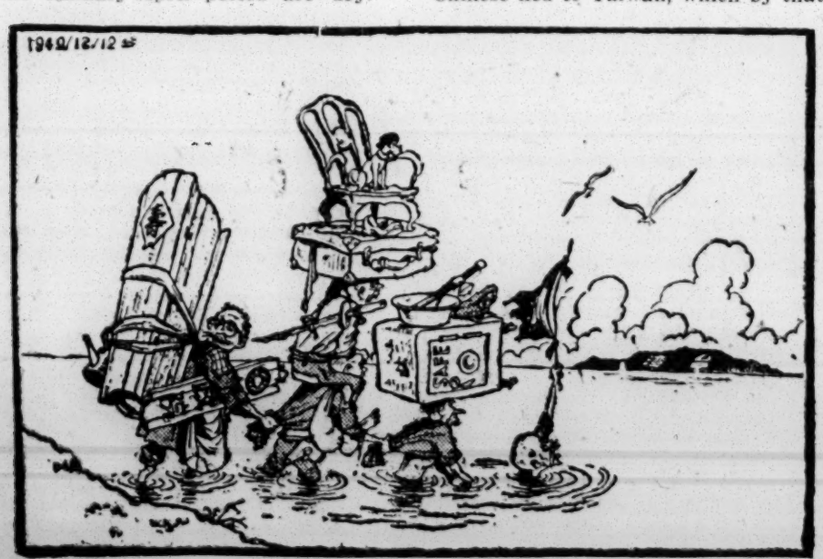
Despite its smallness, Taiwan experiences sharp differences in rainfall between its different regions. There is a marked difference between seasons in all districts except Keelung. The May-August period brings most of the rain, while the September-December period and, to a lesser extent, the January-April period are dry.

This greatly affects the island's agriculture, for it means that the region around Tainan, where the plain is broadest, suffers from a too heavy rainfall and then from dry periods. Therefore, for cultivation to be successful projects such as flood prevention and irrigation are necessary. Only with the help of irrigation can the rich natural soil of Taiwan give maximum returns.

The rivers of Taiwan are short and swift, descending from great heights to the plains and are able to supply a huge amount of power for the production of electricity, an important factor in the island's industrial development.

Up to the 16th century China showed little interest in Taiwan, then largely inhabited by tribes of Malayan or Polynesian origin. In spite of their small numbers these tribes were disunited and waged constant war with one another. Taiwan's main contact with the outside for many centuries was to be found in the visits of Malayan marauders and Japanese pirates. Strange as was China's indifference to an island not more than 30 miles from the Pescadores, which was first occupied by the Chinese in the reign of the Emperor Wen (589-604) and after 1300 already known as a part of the Empire, it is generally believed that Taiwan was either considered a part of the Ryu-Kyu Islands (Loochoos) or else it remained unknown to the Chinese. This latter theory is attested to by the absence of any special name for the island for a long period.

It was the invasion of the Manchus in 1644, and their defeat of the Ming Dynasty which led to the Chinese settlement of Taiwan. After the Ming collapse in the north the struggle continued in the south and was long and bitter. As a result more than 100,000 Chinese fled to Taiwan, which by that time was well-known to the Fukienese and the Cantonese as a base of operations for Chinese and Japanese pirates.



This scene shows the Nationalist Government transferring its capital to Taiwan. From the *Giefang Rhbao* (Liberation Daily).

Arrival of Chinese

The mass Chinese arrival on Taiwan coincided with the laying of the foundations of their now crumbling Asiatic colonial empires by the European powers. During the 16th and 17th centuries Java became a Dutch colony, Spain grabbed the Philippines and the Portuguese acquired Macao. These powers were constantly embroiled in struggles for spoils with one another, and the Dutch, in an effort to drive the Portuguese out of Macao, established a base on the southeast shore of Taiwan in 1624 near what is now the city of Tainan. They immediately set about extending control over adjacent territory and at the same time went to work converting the aborigines to Protestantism, taxing the people and encouraging the planting of sugar cane and the development of camphor production.

However, Dutch mastery over Taiwan was soon contested by Spain, which in 1626 built Fort San Salvador at Keelung in the north and three years later Fort San Domingo at Tamsui in the northwest. Simultaneously, Spanish missionaries rushed in to spread the gospel of Catholicism. However, the Dutch drove the Spaniards out and to all appearances became the sole masters of Taiwan.

Had the Dutch retained the island it is quite possible that it might have been used eventually as a base for further penetration of both China and Japan. However, in 1652 the Dutch ran up against a serious uprising resulting from oppressive taxes. It was finally crushed but a smoldering resentment against the masters of the island remained. While the island seethed with unrest, the son of one of the supporters of the Ming Dynasty in south China, Cheng Ch'eng-kung, better known in Western history as Koxinga, was waging a struggle against the Manchus on the mainland. By 1661 he had decided to give up Fukien and on April 30, he appeared at Zeelandia, chief Dutch port in Taiwan, with a large fleet and an army of 25,000. He was quickly supported by the discontented Chinese population and within a year the Dutch gave up.

Manchu Conquest

However, the Manchus, victorious in China proper, were not to be denied and by 1683 their forces spilled over onto Taiwan. For the next 212 years Taiwan was a part of the Manchu Empire although little attention was paid to the island, for it was only made a *fu* (prefecture) of Fukien province. The Chinese inhabitants consisted of two groups, the Hakkas from Kwangtung province and a group made up of emigrants from Fukien, called Puntis.

All during this period the history of Taiwan closely fit the pattern as contained in a Chinese saying of the time, "Every three years a disorder, and every five years a rebellion." Not

only were the differences between the Hakkas and the Fukienese often expressed in bloody conflict, but there was a constant cleavage between the landholders and those who were compelled to rent land and borrow money at exorbitant rates. Rebellion was rife against tax officials of the Manchu government, who ruled Taiwan with the support of from 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers.

At the time of their conquest the Manchus neither resembled the Chinese in appearance nor in language. During at least the first century after their invasion the Manchus still didn't speak the Chinese language, far less the Fukien dialect. The Hakkas scarcely could understand the Fukienese, and both, as a rule, did not understand the numerous aboriginal dialects. Officials could only communicate with the population through interpreters who often abused their position. The mandarins, as has been the case with all rulers of Taiwan up to the present, and their entourage, coming from far away Peking, looked upon Taiwan as a source of speedy enrichment and at times their exactions and misrule became so oppressive that revolts ensued.

Nevertheless, these revolts should not be over-emphasized, for a pattern of definite economic development can be seen. Before 1600 hardly 1,000 Chinese lived on Taiwan while at the end of the 19th century there were 3,000,000 engaged mainly in the raising of rice and sugar. About 400 vessels were then plying between Taiwan and the mainland. Taiwan rice played an important part in the economy of Fukien, while Taiwan sugar made up a great part of the sugar consumed in north China. The chief importance of this brief inventory is that it shows that to a great extent the development of Taiwan was not the creation of the Japanese, as has so long been claimed, but was the result of a long historical process before the Japanese had anything to do with Taiwan.

Opium and Camphor

By the second half of the 19th century the struggle for colonies on the part of the West was in full swing. It was no secret at the time that they were after Taiwan and, just as on the mainland, opium trade played a part in the initial commercial thrusts into Taiwan. The pioneers were Jardine Matheson and Company and Dent and Company, both well-known and influential British firms in Hongkong, who opened offices in Taiwan in 1860. Interested chiefly in camphor for export, they brought in quantities of opium. In the words of the American consul in Taiwan during that period, opium was "practically the only import in which foreigners were interested."

Working in cahoots with Chinese officialdom, British interests in 1863 welcomed the establishment of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, which was actually under the control of foreign powers, who were given customs proceeds in payment for the debts of the Chinese government. It is interesting to note that at first the customs office was opened on board the opium-receiving hulk *Pathfinder*, property of Jardine Matheson, while at the same time the British consul opened his offices at Takao on board the opium hulk *Ternate* belonging to Messrs. Dent and Company. It is tempting to speculate on the connection that must have existed at the time between the Customs, British officials, merchants and the opium trade.

The merchants at times used force to compel the Chinese to accept their demands. In 1868, after one such "small local war" in which British marines had taken part, although there were no official hostilities between China and Great Britain, the British forced the Chinese officials to abolish the camphor monopoly, to recognize the right of foreigners to travel and buy freely, the right of missionaries to reside and work in the island, etc.

Following the Sino-French war of 1884 the purpose of which was to compel the Chinese government to agree to the French version of Tonkin's boundaries, the need for improvements in Taiwan was brought home to the Chinese. The island was raised to the status of a province in 1887, and the renowned Liu Ming-chuan, commander of the Chinese forces during the French blockade, became the island's first governor. He worked out a plan of substantial improvements and during his short rule the construction of the first railway on the island was begun, a telegraph network was constructed and a cable connecting the island with Amoy was laid; harbors were also improved and fortifications built. However, all this was done without the slightest attempt at improving the conditions of the masses, to educate them, or to give them some voice in the government. The cost of these reforms was to be placed upon the local population

Shanghai Businessmen Dispute of Soviet Interferen

US Secretary of State Dean Acheson's charge that "the Soviet Union is detaching the northern provinces of China from China" was greeted with stony disbelief in Shanghai.

The *Sin Wen Jih Pao* printed interviews with a group of businessmen—members of an investigation mission sent to North China and the Northeast last fall by the Shanghai Industrial and Commercial Federation—in which they declared that Acheson's allegations, and the subsequent State Department document giving the "background" material for his statement, were at complete variance with what they had seen.

The "background document" was issued in Washington January 25 and listed facts which it said showed that "Soviet Russia is carrying out a strategic operation whereby China's northern provinces are being withdrawn from Chinese control."

Hu Chueh-wen, head of the mission which left Shanghai last October 5 and returned November 24 after visiting the principal cities of North China and Manchuria, declared that "in the whole of the Northeast there is absolutely no sign of any interference with China's internal administration by the Soviet Union."

Yu Huan-cheng, deputy head of the mission, stated: "In Dairen we saw the achievements in municipal reconstruction, the restoration of factories, and the increase in agricultural production, and found that in these matters our Soviet friends made immense contributions. But their contributions consisted only of recommendations of methods to be used so that our reconstruction efforts could be attended with better success. There was no interference with our administrative activities."

Wei Ju, general manager of the Hsing Chung Engineering Company and another member of the mission, also reported that in the industrial enterprises he had seen "the administrative and management personnel are all Chinese, and Soviet experts, if engaged, concern themselves only with technical issues, never interfering with the managements of the plants."

Mr. Wei specifically refuted US State Department charges that there is "Soviet control over coal and gold mines" and "over the Yalu River power plant," which has been described as the largest in Asia. He said he had paid extended visits to the mining areas of Anshan, Fushun and Penchi and could not discover any facts relative to the control or operation of mines by the Soviet Union.

As to the Yalu River power plant, Mr. Wei declared: "The Hsiaofenmen power station (located on the upper Sungari River—Ed.) does not supply nearly enough power for the needs of the Northeast, and the resources of the Yalu plant must be used. The Korean People's Republic has made available to us at very cheap cost the power we need, thereby assisting us greatly in our industrial reconstruction. . . To connect this situation with the Soviet Union is certainly the greatest joke we have heard."

A fourth member of the mission, Mr. Liu Yen, manager of the Chien Hua Construction and Transportation Company, spoke concerning the allegation that Manuchuria, "in spite of the establishment of a Communist central government in Peking," has a "separate railway

through the introduction of *likin* (a tax on goods moved across administrative borders) and through a revision of the land tax.

Ceded to Japanese

Following the war with Japan and under the terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, Liaotung peninsula and Taiwan were ceded to the Japanese. When the news reached Taiwan, the administration and the population decided not to submit and, on May 23, 1895, the Taiwan republic came into being with the provincial governor, Tang Ching-sung, as president. The Republic lasted less than three weeks in the north, and the erstwhile president fled after the first defeat of his troops, leaving his army leaderless and disorganized.

Subsequent events clearly revealed that it was not the absence of enthusiasm on the part of the soldiers and the people to fight for Taiwan that caused the Republic's collapse. According to Japanese reports of the 1895-1901 period, "Whenever our troops were victorious, the inhabitants of the surrounding villages instantly became our enemies, every one, even the young women, arming themselves and joining the ranks with shouts of defiance." Although the president fled in 1895 it took six years for the Japanese to subdue the guerillas. Taiwan became Japan's first colony, and for its new masters the chief problem was how to make the island pay, for the Japanese came not to benefit the islanders but to benefit themselves.

Two-Fold Plan

From the beginning, Japan's plans for Taiwan were two-fold, setting it up as a base for future military action in Asia and extracting as much out of its material wealth as possible. Regardless of the fine roads and electric lights which were installed in the 50 years of Japanese rule in Taiwan, the pattern was the same as any other type of colonialism. The end product was that Japan mulcted Taiwan and the Taiwanese people with more scientific precision than had been experienced on the island up to that point. Japanese military strategists, engineers, educational advisors, agricultural experts and administrators all hammered out the scheme which was to fit Taiwan into a neat little niche of the machinery of a greater Asia. For the Japanese, the island was a patch of fertile land which produced in abundance on its surface, and from its insides yielded everything from much needed ores to coal and oil. Abundant hydro-electric power was developed with which industries, manned from a pool of cheap labor, could be driven.

In the field of education the Japanese, as in Japan, struck out against illiteracy. They did this not with any idea of improving the cultural level of the people but rather because a literate populace might comprehend modern farming instruction and learn to adopt itself to the machines used in modern industry. Every child was the subject of a compulsory educational system, which saw to it that he learned to read and write the Japanese language. In the background always lurked an efficient Japanese police system which was extended to every nook and cranny on the island.

Despite the claims of successful rule by the Japanese and their apologists, the islanders throughout the years of occupation considered themselves as Chinese. The defeat of Japan in 1945 was greeted with great enthusiasm and the arrival of the Chinese from the mainland was widely celebrated. However, this was shortlived, and within a relatively brief time the natives of Taiwan found themselves hard put to distinguish who were worse, the Japanese or the assorted carpetbaggers and riffraff to whom the KMT had farmed out the island.

KMT Looted Island

From the arrival of the Chinese after VJ-Day, oppression, plunder and inefficiency attained a peak which probably was never equalled on the mainland. Under KMT General Chen Yi, the Kuomintang government took over 70 percent of Taiwanese industry because it had been enemy property. The first step was to loot this, and the new government immediately grabbed all assets—cash in hand and stocks of finished products. By the end of November, 1947, it was reported that not one single factory in Taiwan which had been taken over by the mainland Chinese had any movable assets left; their bank accounts were empty and their stocks of raw and finished materials had been sold on the mainland at enormous profits for their new "owners."

An example of this was the cost of Taiwan coal in Shanghai. In January, 1947, this coal cost the equivalent of US$4 a ton in Taiwan and US$90 in Shanghai. All trade with the mainland and abroad was vested in a Chen Yi organization call-

spute State Department Charges
ference in Northeast

administration" and that "Soviet control over the railways" has gone "beyond the provisions of the 1945 Treaty." He said, "The highway and railway transportation facilities and the shipping services in the whole of the Northeast are 100 percent controlled by the Railway Administration, the Highway Administration and the Shipping Administration, which are all directly subordinate to the Northeast People's Government and also to the direct leadership of the relevant Ministries of the Central People's Government. These are irrefutable facts."

Other members of the mission spoke as follows:

Wang Chih, accountant with the Cheng Ming Accountancy Office: "Many large industrial enterprises left behind by the Japanese, which should have been considered war booty for the Soviet forces from the international standpoint, were nevertheless restored...to China ...Only when China lacked adequate technical skill or sufficient working capital was joint operation carried on by China and the Soviet Union ... And actually such instances are limited to three plants operated directly under the Far East Electrical Enterprise Company and all are located in the Port Arthur-Dairen area."

Tu Kai-cheng, general manager of the Chi Cheng Dispensary: "Apart from the plants operated by the Far East Electrical Enterprise Company in Dairen, we could not see a single Soviet citizen engaged in administrative duties in any factory or government agency in the Northeast."

Sung Pao-lin, general manager of the Ta Cheng Silk Works: "Let me talk of Sino-Soviet trade. When China's tea stocks could not be sold to the imperialist markets, we approached the Soviet Union, and, as a result, the 1,500,000 tons of tea produced in China in 1949 were sold to the Soviet Union and the New Democracies. There was a scarcity of cotton in the Northeast, and the Soviet Union supplied us with cotton. The trade between the Soviet Union and the Northeast consists of the shipment to the Soviet Union of surplus supplies in the Northeast in exchange for machinery equipment and raw materials needed for the development of our heavy industry."

Chang Feng-hao, general manager of the Chung Hua Pharmaceutical Works: "The pharmaceutical supplies needed in the Northeast are items which cannot as yet be supplied from domestic manufacturers, and they are obtained from the Soviet Union through barter arrangements by the trading organs. We take the initiative in asking for the supplies we need, and there is absolutely no such phenomenon as witnessed in Shanghai after VJ Day, when American pharmaceuticals of all kinds flooded the markets. . .

"There is a department store, the Chiu Lin Company, operated by our Soviet friends. It deals only in retail sales and undertakes no wholesale business at all. The company was established years ago to meet the requirements of the Soviet residents, and it does not operate in competition with the Chinese department stores.

"There are still Soviet troops garrisoned in Port Arthur and Dairen. But the administrative rights and police rights are all in the hands of the Chinese.

"This is what I saw with my own eyes."

ed the Taiwan Trading Bureau, which managed to take a sizable chunk of the money involved in transactions going through its wheels.

On February 28, 1947, following 18 months of oppression and squeeze, the Taiwanese rose in open revolt against the mainlanders. The Kuomintang's brutal suppression of this revolt, in which some 5,000 islanders were butchered, ranks as one of the worst massacres of modern times. Although exact figures have never been accumulated, by the end of March it was estimated that well over 5,000 people had been killed by the KMT with thousands more imprisoned and probably eventually executed. An American reporter who arrived in Taiwan in the closing days of the Chen Yi bloodbath revealed that the tides "had been washing up mutilated bodies of Taiwanese youths butchered by Kuomintang gendarmes." Although the event attained some notice abroad, it was not generally known to what unbelievable extent repression was enforced on a generally peaceful and unarmed populace.

New Governor

Following the repercussions of the KMT massacre a new governor for the island, Wei Tao-ming, was appointed. However, as far as general conditions were concerned KMT actions changed only in detail and not in policy. The island was slowly choked instead of being beheaded at once. The only economic plan the government seemed to have was carpetbagging and in its rawest aspect. From a political viewpoint one of the more interesting features of Taiwan under the KMT was the fact that it was generally in the hands of the Political Science Clique, long heralded as a liberal element within the party. Chen Yi, one of the leading lights of this clique, had a long record of corruptions and oppression before going to Taiwan.

The appointment of Wei Tao-ming, former ambassador to America and also a Political Science man as successor to Chen Yi, did nothing to stop the continuing decline of the fortunes of the entire island. Wei, it might be noted, was closely connected with secret police chief Tai Li. As the KMT crisis mounted, a bigger and better police system for Taiwan was built up. The cause for this was not hard to find, for with events taking place on the mainland bringing ever closer the eventual end to KMT rule throughout China it was obvious that Taiwan would be affected.

Mass Exodus Begins

With Manchuria and North China gone by the beginning of 1949, even the die-hards began to lose heart and the mass exodus to Taiwan, Hongkong and other refuges got under way. It was about this time that serious plans were formulated for turning Taiwan into the KMT's last bastion. Like all previous such "bastions" the factors for its eventual collapse were present. The more important Taiwan became to the KMT the more furious became repressions and the fight for spoils.

— JULIAN SCHUMAN

(This is the first of two articles on Taiwan)

A New Life Begins in the Temples

Shanghai's Buddhist monks and Taoist priests are turning their attention from the dead to the living—and engaging in a wide number of productive activities.

THE influence of the revolution in China is extending into every corner of society, even to the Buddhist monks and Taoist priests in their incense-smoked temples where superstition was nourished in the shrouds of mystery.

For years Buddhist monks and Taoist priests were bound up with feudalistic backward influences. They were a group of parasites living on the worship of the ignorant for clay gods and carved wooden statues.

But this was not all. When wealthy persons died, after accumulating their money by whatever dubious means, their families would spend large sums to employ monks and priests to pray for them with a view to expiating their sins. Time and again they would make generous contributions to the monasteries to bribe the gods into a favorable attitude for the final retribution. Thus the golden days when there was the thick smoke of burning incense meant flourishing business for the Buddhist monks and Taoist priests.

"Buddhist tenets sold for money! This is utterly ridiculous. Preaching is a natural obligation of all Buddhists," a young Buddhist monk said indignantly during an interview.

But the monasteries had become an independent branch of business, plunging into the busy profit-making whirlpool of the old society.

This state of degeneracy had long been regarded with discontent by the more liberal-minded elements among the Buddhist monks. Yet they had to remain exactly as they were described in the old saying: "As long as you are a monk, you keep on striking the bell day after day." Under the pressure of the old social system, they were unable to find any way to alter the dragging path of their fruitless life.

Fewer Monastery Dwellers

The liberation of China has changed that, and new avenues have been opened. One indication is the declining number of monastery dwellers. In Shanghai, with its 300 odd Buddhist monasteries and nunneries, the number of monks and nuns has dropped from over 2,000 to 1,500 since liberation. Those who left the monasteries have gone back to their respective native places to engage in productive work, or have joined such groups as the South Expedition Corps or the East China Military and Political Academy.

Those who remain are realizing the need of reforming themselves to fit in with the new era of production. Their first desire is to depart from their former parasitic way of living.

Under the patronage of the Shanghai Democratic Youth Association, they formed an "Association of Shanghai Buddhist Youths" on January 20 of this year. The aim of this organization is to unite all the progressive elements among the Buddhist monks to study the New Democracy and to become useful members of society.

At the inagural meeting of the association, more than 1,000 monks and 200 nuns marched all the way from their respective temples or nunneries to be present. Spirited speeches were delivered stressing the unity of Buddhists under the banner of the New Democracy. A committee to push the sale of People's Victory Bonds was established. At the end of the meeting there was entertainment, including songs by a group of nuns and a demonstration of Chinese classical exercise by some of the monks.

The Flourishing Days

Needless to say, the potential backward influence in the Buddhist monasteries is still great. A number of the elder monks in charge of various monasteries still cling to the idea of getting easy money from the Buddhist Mass services performed for clients. In fact, all the monasteries formerly depended for their livelihood upon the Mass services and orders for vegetable dinners from families commemorating a deceased member. They had their own private telephones and offices to handle orders from their various patrons. Usually, orders had to be placed in advance. During the flourishing days, a schedule even had to be made out so that the monks would not get confused.

After the liberation, however, business fell off. Although sporadic orders are received, activity in the various temples is almost at a standstill compared with the past. According to a monk in the Shou-sheng Temple, a day-time Mass service with seven monks praying costs about JMP50,000, and a night service even more. This does not include the expenses for candles and incense. An additional charge is collected for services held at a customer's house. Thus, the rates are not cheap.

But despite the discouraging business situation at present, the more conservative monks refuse to look at the changing world and are unwilling to reconsider their way of life. They regard the demand for progress by the younger monks as an unforgivable rebellion against Buddhist tenets.

Under these circumstances, the younger monks have to struggle along a not too easy way toward self-reform and progress. However, their efforts have brought about results.

Committee Formed

Last July, a "Committee for Production and Austerity" was established under the Shanghai Buddhist Association, with Ta-yuan of the Shou-sheng Temple elected chairman. The Committee's immediate aim was to open public mess halls at the various temples located on the main streets in Shanghai. Eighteen mess halls now have been set up, including ones at such leading temples as Yu-fo, Chuang-yen, and Puchi. The Puchi

and Shou-sheng Temple mess halls are also open to army men and government workers.

Since all the Buddhist temples in Shanghai are experienced in preparing vegetable dinners for clients, it is comparatively easy for them to operate mess halls with the facilities already at hand. For lunch or dinner, each customer is provided with a dish of vegetables, usually stewed carrots or cabbage with beancurd, a bowl of soup and two bowls of rice. The price is fixed at 35 percent of the parity deposit unit (about JMP1,800 at present). Since the price is low and the food good, the new business is doing moderately well. Each mess hall has around 100 customers a day.

In addition to the mess halls, Buddhist temples are engaging in other new productive activities. Ten temples have started small factories for hosiery knitting, two are making towels and another two have established farms. The Bubbling Well Temple now has 20 machines for hosiery knitting.

The Bubbling Well Temple formerly ran a "Bubbling Well School" dedicated exclusively to Buddhist teachings. Most of the school's 40 students have now left to join the Southward Corps or the new Military and Political Academy. The remaining 16 students, however, have reorganized themselves into two groups to study the new ideas.

The Bubbling Well Temple and the Shanghai Buddhist Association, which has its offices at the temple, have jointly established a "cultural service department." A public reading room, opened in December, offers up-to-date periodicals and progressive books.

Towel-Making Factory

At Fa-tsang Temple in Nantao, some 10 monks, under the active persuasion of a young monk named Yin-ken, invested their money to start a "Lien-yiu Towel Making Factory." With 15 hand machines, they turn out from 17 to 18 dozen medium size towels a day. At the entrance of the working room they posted a slogan which reads: "With the elimination of exploitation of men over men, we have come to realize that to labor is the natural duty of man."

One of the two farms run by Buddhist temples belongs to the Shou-sheng Temple. It is located in the southern suburbs of Tai-chang, a county seat west of Shanghai, and has cotton, beans and other vegetables, as well as a number of peach trees.

Monks in the Shou-sheng Temple have also opened a sewing class. With the help of a few professional tailors hired from the outside, they made 6,000 cotton quilt uniforms for the Shanghai Railway Administration.

At the Yu-fo Temple, one of the largest in town, a set of machinery has been installed to prepare oats for the market. Their product is on sale at some of the shops in Shanghai.

Nunneries, too, have been turning their attention to production. Sewing classes have been opened at the Chang-sheng (Long Life) and the Fan-yin nunneries, both in Nantao. Hosiery factories have been established at the Tzu-shiu and Yun-chü nunneries. Other nunneries have started to take orders for cotton quilted shoes, and still others are working on plans to open nurseries for the children of working mothers.

The number of Taoist temples is much smaller than that of the Buddhist temples. There are probably not more than 100 Taoist priests in all of Shanghai. The biggest Taoist temple is the Pi-yun-kwan located in Nantao, which has a history of over 100 years. It is the only temple which still follows the old tradition of furnishing free lodging for Taoist priests passing by from other places.

The business situation of the Taoist temples is even worse than that of the Buddhist ones. Although wooden tablets with beautiful calligraphy bearing such fanciful words as "The purple air moves eastward" and "Fairyland in the white clouds" still hang high in the halls, an uneasy atmosphere of desolation and depression reigns in the temples. The Taoist priests are facing a complete collapse of their fabricated kingdom of fantastic superstition in the face of changing developments.

No Place for Parasites

They have received several lessons since liberation. The Yu-huang-shan Temple on Wuting Road has not received a single order for a Taoist Mass since Shanghai became a People's city. Many of the young priests have left the temple to go back to their native places in North Kiangsu and Honan to participate in production. One of the remaining priests revealed that they are preparing to rent the house to a private concern which will open a small factory there. At the Chin-mu-kwung Temple in Nantao, women Taoists have started to make hosiery.

Thus, Buddhist monks and Taoist priests are being forced by circumstances to head in a new direction, toward becoming useful members of society and contributing their share in the common effort to construct a new country. History has shown that a society once freed from the yoke of feudalism, foreign imperialism and internal bureaucratic capitalism marches steadfastly toward a goal of better and healthier living for all people. Along such a line of development, there can be no place for parasites who lived on the tragic ignorance and superstition of the people that was caused by the years of feudalistic and reactionary rule.

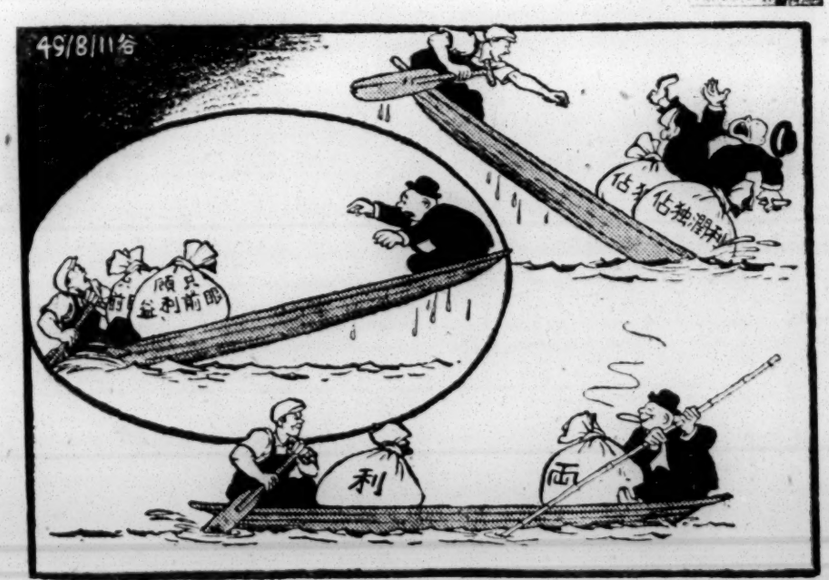
Ultimate Goal

Many of the open-minded monks have begun to realize that to follow their old pattern of living and ideas will bring them to a dead end, even though freedom of religious belief is fully assured by the Central People's Government. "Buddhism does not mean turning away from the people or creating a superman living in a non-existent world of escapism. The ultimate goal of the great Sakyamuni's untiring effort during his lifetime was the emancipation of the whole of mankind," said Shao-chung, a monk in the Punchi Temple. He said it was his belief that further development of Buddhism can come only when past erroneous practices are throughly eliminated and all Buddhist monks engage in some kind of productive work.

"To ferry across all the living souls," which is a famous saying in Buddhist philosophy, should be interpreted as actively serving the people with a view to bringing about a cosmopolitan world. Such was the explanation offered by Ta-yuan, the young monk who is chairman of the Committee for production and austerity. He deplored the popular misconception that the sole purpose of Buddhism is to expiate the sins of the dead.

Undoubtedly these men and women in the faded priestly robes that have identified them in the eyes of society are beginning to undergo a tremendous change in line with the fast moving history of New China. They are striving to break through the shell of the old pattern of their life and start anew as members of the broad family of working people.

— *ALFRED KIANG*



The policy of mutual benefit to both capital and labor is illustrated in this cartoon from the *Giefang Rbbao* (Liberation Daily). If capital makes all the profit, the system won't work. Likewise, if labor tries to monopolize the gains, the boat founders. Only when each has an equal share will things be maintained on an even keel.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Recognition of Vietnam; East China Commission; Britain and Denmark

THE liberation of the mainland of China, with the exception of Tibet, was completed in December 1949. This was stated in a recent war communique of the General Headquarters of the People's Liberation Army.

A population of 68,800,000 and an area of 1,258,000 square kilometers, or about the size of France, Germany and Britain combined, was liberated last December as the PLA pushed into Szechuen, Sikang and Yunnan provinces and the coastal regions round the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border.

The Kuomintang lost 133 entire divisions, totalling 785,000 troops. Captured equipment included more than 2,000 artillery pieces, 18,000 machineguns, 350,000 shells, 11 tanks and 2,700 motor vehicles.

One Kuomintang plane was captured and two were brought down. Two naval vessels revolted against the Kuomintang and another four crossed over to the People's Liberation Army.

* * *

East China Commission

THE people of East China face a stupendous task, said Mr. Yao Su-shih in a speech following his assumption of the chairmanship of the newly-organized East China Military-Political Commission, the highest policy-making body in East China. He said that Taiwan and other islands are awaiting liberation while severe famine has affected various parts of East China and land reform has not yet been carried out.

The new Commission was inaugurated at a ceremony held in Shanghai on January 27. The Commission, which will represent 130,000,000 people in the exercise of the powers of the Central People's Government in East China, will cover the administration of the six provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shantung, Anhwei, Fukien and Taiwan.

* * *

Bombing of Shanghai

SEVENTEEN Nationalist aircraft, including 12 American B-24s, raided Shanghai on February 6 and took heavy toll of lives and property.

More than 400 houses were destroyed on Chuemen Road, Sungshan district, alone.

Total casualties are estimated at over 1,000.

The Shanghai Power Company plant in Yangtzepoo was hit, affecting the power supply to the city. Some places were also without water.

Workers and engineers of the Shanghai Power Company have begun emergency repairs to the power plant so that the city's power supply may be assured.

The Shanghai Military Control Commission has issued an urgent notice outlining measures for minimizing losses arising from air raids. The measures include the special protection of combustible material stored in ships and godowns, and the protection of industrial installations.

On January 7, a Kuomintang secret agent, Lo Ping-chuen, was executed for supplying Kuomintang aircraft with information on air raid objectives.

Concerning this latest raid, the Shanghai *Ta Kung Pao* said: "In their last desperate struggle before death, the Nationalists, with the support of American imperialism, are carrying out wanton bombings of this city."

* * *

Diplomatic Relations

MR. J. C. Hutchison has been instructed to go to Peking as British Charge d'Affaires as the Chinese Liberationists have now clarified their attitude on Britain's relations with their government, a British Foreign Office spokesman said in London on February 1.

The spokesman said: "In the light of an oral clarification of their attitude with regard to their relations with the British Government, which the People's Government of China made to Mr. W. G. Graham, British Consul-General in Peking, earlier this week, Mr. J. C. Hutchison has been instructed to go to Peking to discuss preliminary and procedural matters relating to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

* * *

An Indian diplomatic representative in Nanking, Mr. L. K. Sen, has been instructed by the Indian government to proceed to Peking to start negotiations with the Central People's Government on the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of diplomats between the two nations.

* * *

The Netherlands government has decided "in principle" to recognize the Central People's Government of China, but the time and manner have not yet been decided upon, a government memorandum issued at The Hague on January 31, stated.

The memorandum added that there will be an announcement soon.

* * *

It is reported that the governments of Yugoslavia, Sweden and the Soviet Union have recognized the new United States of Indonesia.

* * *

Japan CP Statement

THE Eighteenth enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan issued a statement on January 20 expressing agreement with the criticism of the Information Bureau of the European Communist Parties, according to *Telepress*, Tokyo.

The Information Bureau in an article in the paper *For Lasting Peace and People's Democracy* criticized the Japanese Communist Party for having followed the line that socialism might be won in Japan through parliamentary processes under the American occupation. This line was attributed mainly to the leadership of Sanzo Nosaka.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan agreed unanimously regarding the positive significance of the Information Bureau article. The Committee also approved the following self-criticism of Comrade Sanzo Nosaka:

"The theory expressed in my writings pointed out by the Information Bureau was mistaken in principle, although peculiarities in the domestic and international situation existed at that time. Subsequently I became aware of my mistake and made efforts to overcome it, but again it was an error that I did not openly and unequivocally break with it, and even later published here and there views despite my subjective intentions to correct my mistake."

* * *

Recognition of Vietnam

FOREIGN Minister Chou En-lai of the Central People's Government welcomed the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Vietnam in a note in reply to Hoang Minh Giam, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on January 18.

Chou En-lai's note read as follows:

"I am greatly honored to receive your telegram dated January 15, 1950, which requested the establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

"I hereby inform you, Mr. Minister, that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China regards the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as the legal government representing the will of the Vietnam people, and that the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is willing to establish diplomatic relations with the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and to exchange ambassadors, so as to consolidate the relations between the two countries and to strengthen their friendship and cooperation."

In an editorial, the Peking *People's Daily* described the establishment of diplomatic relations as "a great event in the national liberation struggle in the East." It said: "The liberation of the 475,000,000 people of China has made a breach in the imperialist front in the East which cannot be closed, and the liberation of the major part of Vietnam, with a population of 26,000,000 people, has driven a sharp wedge into the imperialist front in Southeast Asia.

Speaking on the significance of the event, Vietnam Foreign Minister

Hoang Minh Giam said, the *Voice of Vietnam* reports: "We have now a friendly neighbor country and government by our side. The presence of such a friend will greatly encourage our people and army who will become stronger every day and will certainly be able to carry out President Ho Chi Minh's call to speed up the preparation for the general counter-offensive."

On January 31, the government of the Soviet Union announced that the Soviet Union recognized the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and, on February 2, Czechoslovakia became the second European state to establish diplomatic relations with the Vietnam Republic.

The French government protested to the Soviet Union against Soviet recognition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, but this protest has been rejected.

* * *

ACCORDING to the *Vietnam News Agency*, the First National Conference of Vietnam Trade Unions, held in North Vietnam, came to a close recently after a three-weeks session.

The Conference was attended by over 800 trade union leaders and delegates representing 1,000,000 Vietnam workers. Pham Van Dong, Deputy Premier of the Vietnam Republic; Vo Hguyen Giap, Commander-in-Chief of the Vietnam army and Minister of National Defense; and other leaders of the government of the Republic and people's organizations also attended the Conference.

In his letter of greetings to the Conference, President Ho Chi Minh laid down the following tasks for the Conference to consider.

1) To organize and train all Vietnam working men and women both in the liberated and occupied areas.

2) To lead the workers in the production drive and to lead them in the counter-offensive against the French.

3) To organize all the manual and brain workers in Vietnam.

4) To help and guide the peasants in all fields of activity.

5) To establish close and brotherly relations with the workers throughout the world, and particularly with the working people of China and France.

The Conference also passed a draft program which calls for the setting up of "a powerful trade union organization" in Vietnam. The workers in Vietnam, who are fighting for national independence, democracy and peace, will build up a new democratic economy, according to this program.

* * *

In Berlin on February 2, the East German government offered a free voyage home to all Germans fighting with the French Foreign Legion in Vietnam who desert to the Republican forces.

In an official statement, the government appealed to them to cease their struggle against the Democratic Republic.

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic guarantees a free return voyage and suitable jobs at home to all German Foreign Legionaries who go over to the Vietnamese People's Army," the statement added.

* * *

The Road to Destruction

ENDING weeks of debate on whether it was worthwhile developing the new hydrogen atom bomb, President Truman on January 31, ordered work to start on the bomb, said to be potentially the world's greatest weapon of mass destruction.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, a worker on the atom bombs dropped on Japan, on January 27 quoted a report that atom bomb physicists believe all forms of life could be extinguished over an area as wide as the United States by the radio-activity set off by the explosion of one hydrogen bomb.

One physicist suggested recently that no aircraft could deliver the hydrogen bomb without itself being destroyed by the blast.

Defense Secretary Louis Johnson said in Washington on January 31 that he believed that the prospects of world peace were "steadily improving."

On February 4, a group of American scientists, unnamed in news reports, expressed regret over the

Chinese Press Opinion:

Acheson on the Northeast

UNDER the title "Sweating for the Manufacture of Rumors" the *Ta Kung Pao* on January 31 severely criticized the US Department of State and Secretary Acheson "for the manufacture of the most silly and incredible lies in order to alienate China from the Soviet Union."

Commenting on the State Department's "claim that the Soviet Union is in control of the so-called 'Sha Ho Kon' plant in the Northeast," the *Ta Kung Pao* says, "We defy anybody to discover such a locality as Sha Ho Kon on the map of the Northeast. They claim that the Soviet Union has taken away rice from the Northeast, but we are all aware of the fact that large amounts of Northeastern rice have been made available to the people of Shanghai. They claim that there is alleged to be a 'Harbin Agreement' and a 'Moscow Agreement' between China and the Soviet Union. But on looking for the party responsible for the 'allegation,' we can only find, as correctly pointed out by the *Hsin Hua News Agency*, that he is the so-called 'anonymous one.' It goes without saying that this so-called 'anonymous one' is but another name for Acheson and Co."

* * *

ON the same subject the *Wen Hui Pao* of January 31 points out: "It cannot be by chance that American imperialism has chosen to pick out the present time to begin spreading all sorts of foul rumors against China and the Soviet Union. At the moment when Chairman Mao is negotiating with our friends in Moscow for a new treaty of friendship and for the further enlargement of the basis of Sino-Soviet friendship, when the Soviet Union is demonstrating to the world her active assistance to the Chinese people by concrete measures, and when the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China is taking actual steps to abrogate all of imperialism's special privileges in China, the international democratic camp of peace is daily being further consolidated, and the imperialist hegemony over the world is daily on the decline. American's aggressive plutocrats, on being assailed by new fears, and still smarting under the pain of their recent disastrous defeat in China, evidently cannot think of anything better than to try to hide their inner panic and anxiety by a rumor campaign. . .

"This is not the first time that the imperialists and the traitors under the leadership of bandit Chiang have spread shameless rumors about 'Soviet aggression against China' or 'Soviet intention to seize Chinese territory,' but never has anything been accomplished. For Acheson now to harp upon the same old tune before the clear-minded people of the world is nothing but another attempt to humiliate the intelligence of the human race."

* * *

ALSO on the subject of Dean Acheson's remarks on Soviet influence in China the *Sin Wen Jih Pao* of January 31 says, "As we all know, the various spokesmen of imperialism can in general be divided into two categories, the 'red-faced ones,' such as Knowland and Chennault, who are forever harping on armed intervention and occupation of Taiwan, and the 'white-faced ones,' as represented by Acheson who, though unabashed in their opposition to Communism and the Chinese people, yet attempt to confuse the issue by stressing the importance of opposition to the Soviet Union and Communism while pretending, on the other hand, that they have nothing against the Chinese people. . . ."

The *Sin Wen Jih Pao* editorial attacks "background material" given out by the American State Department as "made up of a series of the most absurd and shameless lies."

In conclusion it states: "We hereby tell American imperialism that no amount of rumor mongering will be able to shake Sino-Soviet friendship. But it is also imperative for us to heighten our vigilance, for the imperialists certainly harbor no good feelings toward the Chinese people."

necessity to produce the hydrogen bomb.

In a statement, the scientists urged the United States government to declare that it would never use the hydrogen bomb.

Meanwhile, the Federal Bureau of Investigation—America's G-Man organization—announced that its work had led to the arrest of a British scientist who is at present on trial in England for allegedly communicating "to a person unknown information relating to atomic research." This scientist, a Mr. Fuchs, is an employee of the British atomic research establishment at Harwell, Berkshire.

* * *

Anglo-Danish Disagreement

BRITAIN and Denmark are in the midst of a heated argument over export-import prices between the two countries, London reports say. Denmark is accusing Britain of taking advantage of devaluation to force unfavorable prices on Denmark and thereby to "underwrite" Britain's devaluation of sterling. In the effort to conserve dollars both countries are seeking to increase the price of their exports and to pay less for imports.

Trade relations between the two countries have deteriorated sharply since September 18, 1949, when Britain devalued sterling in terms of dollars.

The first Danish reaction to the devaluation of sterling and to the automatic necessity of devaluing the Danish Kroner in sympathy was an indication, both official and otherwise, that since Denmark would have to pay more for the large quantities of animal fodder which she had to import from the dollar areas, she would have to charge more for her exports.

For Denmark, the situation is serious. Her dollar income sources are few. Her exports to America are negligible in spite of energetic attempts to break in on the United States market. Dollars from other sources produce only a minor flow.

With Britain no longer converting sterling freely into dollars, Denmark has to rely largely on Marshall Aid dollars for her purchase from the hard currency areas.

Danish politicians have long claimed that they were feeding dollar animal fodder into Denmark's vast cattle herds to produce sterling milk, butter and cheese. They claim that Danish cattle freely convert dollars into sterling and so underwrite to some extent Britain's dollar gap.

Statistics indicate that the claim is not altogether without foundation. From January 1 to December 15, 1948, Britain's imports from Denmark were 92,758 tons of butter; 4,567 tons of cheese, 62,037 tons of eggs; and 81,246 tons of bacon.

Britain paid in sterling, and her post-devaluation prices were the same as her pre-devaluation prices. But Danes, purchasing fodder from dollars at post-devaluation rates, claimed that in this way they were helping to underwrite the British devaluation.

Anglo-Danish trade talks were held last October. After a fortnight, they were postponed. According to an official statement, Denmark did not ask for higher prices but indicated her wish for conversations on the subject at some later date.

Shortly after these talks, Britain announced that the price of coal exported to Denmark would be raised.

Reaction in Denmark was bitter. Responsible Danish spokesmen accused Britain of breaking faith.

The British coal price increase was described in some quarters as a "crafty British move" to make Denmark pay more toward the cost of the British devaluation.

One Danish newspaper produced the headline "Denmark left to hold the baby again."

Britain and Denmark are expected to have what is described as a "show down" over export prices early this year.

Britain is likely to be asked to pay substantially more for her imports of Danish butter, bacon and eggs, while Denmark is expected to protest strongly against increased British export prices.

* * *

Blessed Events in Italy

THE British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, talked with the Pope in Rome on February 1, Rome reports say.

Bevin arrived in Rome from Naples on a 24-hour visit to Italy on his way home from the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' conference at Colombo.

An age-long Vatican tradition that the Pope grants audiences only in the morning was broken for Mr. Bevin. He was also given the use of the Pope's private lift, used only by the Pope and one aged cardinal to go up to the Pope's study.

Mr. Bevin spoke with the Pope alone for 15 minutes.

Vatican officials said the Foreign Secretary's visit was "completely private," and therefore it is not yet known what will arise from this tete-a-tete.

* * *

IN Rome, on February 4, Ingrid Bergman, mother of a two-day-old boy, told officials at her clinic that she would stay there for another month to escape a besieging army of photographers and journalists.

A special police guard at the Villa Margherita clinic are keeping reporters from getting near the luxury suite occupied by the famous American film actress and her baby.

Italian film director, Roberto Rossellini, whom Miss Bergman described as "the man I will marry," is living in the same clinic as Miss Bergman so that he too may avoid the journalists.

The little boy, tentatively named Roberto, will be christened as a Roman Catholic on Rossellini's insistence. Hospital authorities say that Miss Bergman is making "rapid progress."

Local Troops Raise Vegetables, Livestock

IN accordance with the government directive ordering all units of the People's Liberation Army not actively engaged in combat activities to engage in productive work during the present year, garrison, training and other units stationed throughout the country have begun to report their progress to date. This campaign has several purposes, among the most important of which is to make the troops more nearly self-sufficient so as to reduce the burden on the country's taxpayers.

From Tientsin it is reported that the PLA units stationed in the city's environs have begun to cultivate waste land or land surrounding barracks and other military installations. One unit has planted 90 acres, while another unit, a battalion, has already harvested more than 200,000 pounds of vegetables, enough to supply the men of the battalion for two months. Men of the same unit also raised 1,100 hogs.

According to the plan of one army group each soldier will bring about one-third of an acre under cultivation, while the digging of fish ponds and the setting up of livestock farms will also be undertaken. Another army unit plans the establishment of brick and lime kilns and the building of new barracks, playgrounds, classrooms and roads on its camp.

Units stationed in Shanghai have been engaged in productive work since last summer. During the four-month period from July to November, soldiers have reclaimed more than 250 acres of wasteland around the city. So far nearly 300,000 pounds of vegetables and more than 1,800 hogs have been raised.

The production campaign in Shanghai, however, has not been without difficulties. The crowded conditions made it hard to find wasteland. Frequently plots found were less than 100 feet square. Additionally, it was often difficult to locate the owners of such waste plots in order to obtain permission to cultivate the land. However, according to local press accounts, with the cooperation of workers, who made tools for the soldiers, and farmers who advised them upon the peculiarities of the local climate and soil, the drive to make the local garrison as close to self-supporting as possible is reported to be making steady progress.

Local observers have pointed out that aside from the obvious advantages which the public is gaining in lessened taxes required to support the army, the troops themselves are benefiting in that such activities have already enabled a number of units to improve their standard of living. Of perhaps greatest importance, it is claimed, is the psychological effect which the campaign has on both the public and the troops.

Articles of Interest:

Foreign Legations in Peking

AN interesting study of the history of the original buildings and sites occupied by the foreign legations in Peking was carried in the Peking *Sin Min Pao* on January 25. The article, written by Hai Tao, is particularly timely in view of the controversy raised over the Chinese Government's action in taking back the barracks land from the United States, France and the Netherlands.

"Previous to the 1901 Treaty," the article recalls, "the sites subsequently occupied by the foreign legations and barracks in the Legation Quarter were all official yamen of the Manchu Government, residences and other kinds of private property. . . . Each foreign country maintained only a small legation and there were a few foreign business firms operated on a modest scale."

The British legation, the article says, originally "was a modest structure built over the sites of a tea house (Ta Teh Chien) and a pawnshop (Pao Hsing)." But, in 1860, "when the allied Anglo-French forces ransacked the Yuen Ming Yuen . . . the British forced the Manchu Government to allow them to extend their legation. The Manchus were forced to turn over to them the dilapidated residences and grounds of several princes."

The French legation, the article goes on, "was originally a private house and a flour shop known as Lung Chuan Tsai. After the Anglo-French attack in 1860, the French looked with jealous eyes on the successful extension of the British legation. As their own legation was next to the residence of the Duke of Chun (Prince Chun), members of the French legation and their interpreters, in conjunction with the local Chinese military officials, forcibly entered the residence of the prince and forced him to move out. The Manchu Government was so cowed by the imperialists that it offered the prince a compensation of 40,000 taels of silver and requested him to effect the removal peaceably.

"These two incidents took place long before 1901."

The other legations also were originally "small sized buildings, mostly rented from Chinese landlords," the article says, and "no country maintained any barracks."

* * *

BUT the Treaty of 1901, it points out, "not only enabled the various foreign legations to be greatly extended, but also allowed the foreign governments to maintain barracks, parade grounds, fortresses and to establish foreign trading firms, hotels and banks. At the same time, all the Manchu Government offices and Chinese civilians were expelled from the Legation Quarter and their buildings and assets distributed among the imperialists. . . .

"The British legation took over the office of the Hanlin Academy to the north, a portion of the Ministry of War and Ministry of Works to the west, a portion of the northern part of the Imperial Store House and the Hostel for Barbarians, as well as many civilian buildings. The British converted the northern part of the area into a parade ground, the middle part into a fortress and the southern part into barracks.

"The French legation added to its original quarters many civilian buildings to the west and south. The French barracks were established to the east of the legation, covering many civilian buildings east of the Tai Chi Chuang. The French parade grounds were formed in the area west of the Tsung Wen Gate Road, converted from the sites of several hundred civilian buildings, including the Hua Cheng Temple, the Ling Yu Temple, and the Temple to Kuanti, the god of war, as well as another hundred odd civilian buildings in the Mai Yang Hutung.

"The Japanese legation originally occupied a civilian house in the eastern part of Chung Yu Ho Road. It later also took over a carriage shed outside the office of an Administrative Commissioner. After 1901, the whole site of this Commissioner's office was taken over, as well as the southern portion of the residence of Prince Su, and some civilian buildings in Tsai Ho Hutung. . .

"The American legation and barracks were located to the south of Si Kou Road in the Legation Quarter, near the city wall, having been converted from many private buildings, temples to the Goddess of Mercy, the family temple of Prince Yi and other buildings. . .

"The Dutch legation was originally a single civilian building. After 1901, the Dutch took over some civilian buildings as well as a part of the family temple of Prince Yi. The Hung Chang Hutung is to the east of the legation. Further east was the Belgian legation, followed by the German barracks. This latter occupied the sites of a former nunnery, a lumber yard, and several hundred civilian buildings. After the first World War, the Dutch took over the German barracks.

"The former Russian legation was originally a small house in the northern part of Nai Road. After 1901, the Russians took over portions of the land of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Works, the Hung Lu Hall of the Hanlin Academy, the Office of the Astrologer Royal, and the office of the Court Physician. . . . The Russian legation and other buildings were placed under the custody of the doyen of the diplomatic corps on the outbreak of the first World War, but after the October Revolution and the birth of the Soviet Union the latter no longer stationed troops in China, and the Russian barracks has not been used since."

LETTERS

(Continued from Page 165)

government's policy to the people. The students of the Normal University have taken part in helping with several schools for poor children, workers, pedicab drivers, women and reformed women for which services they do not receive any payment.

There are very few vacant seats in any library during the evenings now. Everybody wants to study. When students are taking a walk, arguments about ideological terms or lesson problems and especially those concerning politics can be overheard. Life seems to be absorbing and interesting for Peking's students who are all anxious to contribute in some way to China's glorious future.

KAO TIEN-KE

Normal University
Peking
February 5, 1950

FUHTAN UNION

To The Editor:

Fuhtan University is making rapid progress in all respects. In order to welcome the high tide of economic and cultural reconstruction, the Professors' Association, the Lecturers' and Assistants' Association, the Staff Association and the Employees' Association of Fuhtan have all joined into a single union. They have realized that separate organizations could not meet the growing demands of the new situation.

As the educational workers have been encouraged to join the labor union, professors, lecturers, assistants, staff members and employees of Fuhtan, after three weeks of preparatory work, recently held a representative meeting. Professor Chen Fan-tao, Chairman of the Administration Committee of Fuhtan, told the meeting that "This is the first united organization in the history of Fuhtan." Professor Chang Ching-yi (one of the most progressive professors at Fuhtan) said: "The immediate tasks of our labor union are:

"1. We must unite as closely as possible. In the past, under the persecution of the KMT, we could not do so. Now that we are liberated, we have to unite together to combat possible difficulties.

"2. We must study and learn. In order to correct our thinking, we must study the new democratic principles much harder. We should study together with the students. Let us remember the famous saying of Chairman Mao Tze-tung: 'Learn, learn, and learn again.'

"3. Last but not least in importance, we must, by all means, get rid of any poisonous ideas of superiority. We should keep up with the PLA and live with the people."

Whether professors, lecturers, assistants, staff members or employees, all are laboring people, for they are all engaged in some form of educational work though the nature of the work of the various groups may differ. The so-called working class interests should be interpreted in a broad sense, and not in a narrow sense.

As far as the guiding principle in organization is concerned, the Labor Union adopts the system of democratic centralization. All members have equal duties and rights. Generally speaking, before the liberation, the employees more or less resented the staff members, and the staff members in turn disliked lecturers and assistants. There were unavoidable and deep misunderstandings between and among them. Now all this has been changed. They have voluntarily organized themselves together. They share the same aims and desires. They are all determined to serve the people wholeheartedly. They are ready to give up their individual interests for the collective interest. This shows how fast the Chinese people have been advancing and how brilliant and hopeful the prospects of the new China are.

FRANCIS H. CHOW

Shanghai
February 2, 1950

The Review's English Lesson CXVIII

Unemotional and Emotional Words

FOR this week's lesson, we have selected a news report from the American magazine *Time*. This weekly magazine, which reports American and world events, is well-known internationally for the peculiar style of its English as well as for the very reactionary ideas of its editors.

We are taught that news reports should be written in simple, clear and unemotional English. By **unemotional** English we mean a style of writing which lets the reader know what the facts are, without trying to arouse his emotions and feelings about the facts. In the English language there are many words which have a strong **emotional** meaning. These words arouse strong feelings in the reader. A good reporter is supposed to avoid using these emotional words when he is reporting news, and describing events.

Time magazine often breaks this rule of good reporting and uses emotional words to try to change the opinions of its readers and fill them with reactionary ideas.

The news report we are quoting from *Time* deals with the debate in the United Nations Security Council on the question of whether the Nationalist delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, should be allowed to stay in the Security Council. It reads:

> **"As China's scholarly Dr. T. F. Tsiang began to address the UN Assembly's Political & Security Council, Russia's Andrei Vishinsky contemptuously interrupted. 'Fictitious representative of a fictitious government,' he snarled at Tsiang. The true representatives of China, he cried, were the Chinese Communists. Russia would not debate the charge made by Kuomintang 'pygmies.' Then he packed his briefcase, waved his deputy foreign minister, Jacob A. Malik, to his chair and stalked out of the conference room into the corridors, arm-in-arm with Czechoslovakia's Vladimir Clementis."**

In the first sentence of this report we see how *Time* uses two emotional words to influence the reader's opinion in favor of T. F. Tsiang and against Andrei Vishinsky. The reporter describes Tsiang as **scholarly** but describes Vishinsky as **contemptuous.** The English reader feels that a **scholarly** person is good, but that a **contemptuous** person is bad. A reporter who wanted to give a factual report of this debate in the Security Council would not have used these words.

In his second sentence the *Time* reporter writes that Vishinsky **snarled** at Tsiang. In English, the word **snarl** is used to describe the sounds made by dogs or wolves. When the *Time* reporter wrote that Vishinsky **snarled** he is comparing Vishinsky with an animal. Used in this way, **snarl** becomes an emotional word used to arouse our feelings against Mr. Vishinsky. A good reporter avoids using such words in his descriptions of events.

This does not mean that any one who uses English in writing or in speaking should not use emotional words. And, of course, if a person uses an emotional word in a speech, then the reporter of this speech is justified in reporting exactly what was said. The reader then knows exactly what happened and he can form his own opinions about the facts.

Therefore, in the above report, the *Time* reporter cannot be criticized for telling us that Vishinsky in his speech described T. F. Tsiang as a **pygmy,** referring to charges made by Kuomintang **pygmies. Pygmy** is used here as an emotional word. A **pygmy** is a member of a race of dwarfed, undersized people who live in Central Africa. When Vishinsky describes T. F. Tsiang as a pygmy he suggests that Tsiang is a small, unimportant person. The *Time* reporter has told us what Vishinsky said, and we can ourselves decide whether or not Mr. Vishinsky is correct.

* * *

But we may also note in the above *Time* report a common method used to confuse the reader.

We know, from more accurate reports, that Mr. Vishinsky said that the true representative of the Chinese people is the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. He said that delegates from the Central People's Government should replace T. F. Tsiang on the Security Council. However, *Time* reports that Mr. Vishinsky said: "The true representatives of China . . . were the **Chinese Communists."** In changing Mr. Vishinsky's words, *Time* is trying to make the reader believe that the Central People's Government is the same as the Chinese Communist Party. *Time* trys to conceal the fact that the Central People's Government is made up from all the democratic parties in China.

And *Time* describes Mr. Vishinsky as **Russia's** representative. This is not accurate reporting. Mr. Vishinsky is the representative of the **Soviet Union,** which is a new state made up of various republics including the Russian Soviet Republic.

* * *

In the above report there are several words that may be new to our Chinese readers.

Arm-in-arm. ". . . **arm-in-arm** with Czechoslovakia's Vladimir Clementis." This expression tells us that when Mr. Vishinsky left the conference room he walked out together with the representative of Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Clementis.

Waved: ". . . **waved** his deputy foreign minister, Jacob A, Malik, to his chair. . ." This means that Vishinsky made a gesture, or signal, with his hand to Mr. Malik indicating that Mr. Malik should go and sit in the chair which Vishinsky was leaving.

Stalked: Vishinsky **stalked** out of the room. This also is an emotional word which a good reporter would try to avoid. **Stalk** in this sense means to **walk** with a lofty, pompous or haughty bearing. The use of the word suggests that Vishinsky was behaving in an undiplomatic and contemptuous manner, which may not be a fact. Because *Time* magazine uses so many emotional words in its reports, readers may doubt whether it is giving the facts about events.

上海中正東路一六〇號密勒氏評論報發行
上海香港路一一七號美豐登有限公司承印